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TASK FORCES STRIVE TO CUT OFF RED LINE OF RETREAT

Bold Stroke By Almond

With The Eighth Army, Korea, May 25.
United Nations troops lanced the Communists' collapsing defences along the central Korean front last night to seize Chunchon while to the east other Allied units advanced into North Korea.

The defeated Chinese Communists hurried their retreat all across the peninsula.

North of Seoul, American, British and Canadian troops made gains up to within seven miles of the Parallel while armoured spearheads reached out to within five miles of the line.

Allied units walked into Chunchon without a fight. Other groups advanced four miles north of Kapyong and failed to meet organised resistance.

Powerful Allied armoured task forces lunged North across the 38th parallel yesterday and split Communist forces fleeing back in defeat in East central Korea.

The daring armoured thrust smashed to the banks of the Choyang River. Field dispatches promptly labelled it one of the boldest strokes of the Korean war.

"I expect great things of this effort," said a message from Lieutenant General Edward M. Almond, U. S. 10th Corps Commander, who ordered the swift attack. This was the only confirmed crossing of the 38th parallel along the entire 125-mile front. But other units of the U. S. Eighth Army closed to within one to four miles of the old political boundary along the front as the Chinese and North Koreans fell back North at a dog-trot pace.

HOT PURSUIT

Lieutenant-General James A. Van Fleet, Eighth Army Commander, said the enemy could not prevent his victorious troops from maintaining the initiative and inflicting the maximum number of casualties on the Communists.

The Reds withdrew rapidly with U. N. forces in hot pursuit. One frontline officer told Associated Press correspondent

Jim Becker that the Chinese had abandoned their offensive and were withdrawing their main forces on the Central front. However, desperate rearguard units were trying unsuccessfully to halt the U. N. forces.

Allied air observers reported Red vehicles moving by night from Chonwon to Chunchon across the Central front and well above the 38th parallel. Other Red vehicles were again streaming Southward from the Manchurian border into North Korea.

While the powerful armada in tanks and vehicles carried U. N. troops into Red Korea for the third time in the war, the Allied units were pushing back into Chunchon. It was the seventh time that battered road centre changed hands.

Units entering Chunchon reported capturing "more enemy than we could handle." The number of prisoners was deleted by censors.

CUT TO BITS

Groups who refused to surrender south of Chunchon, on the central front, were tonight being "cut to bits," a communique said. Communists had disappeared from the area south and southeast of the Jinlin River and armoured forces moving north of Uijongbu found few of them. In the eastern front the Allies advanced rapidly, meeting nothing more than rifle fire.—Reuter.

Youngest Baby In Zoo



"Liesel," a 13-foot high giraffe at Hamburg Zoo, seen with her baby, "Trinchen," born ten days earlier. The youngster, taken a week ago, is almost six feet high.—(Associated Press).

Reds Instal Radar System

Taipei, May 24.

The Chinese Communists have installed radar transmitters and receivers on most of the tall buildings of Shanghai in a drive to strengthen the city's anti-aircraft defences, according to the Hongkong correspondent of Formosa's only English language newspaper, the "China News". The radar net was installed by Chinese working under the supervision of Soviet technical advisers. A further indication of the air preparedness of the Communists, the correspondent said, was the nightly blaze of searchlights raking the skies over Shanghai.—Reuter.

Output Expansion May Cause Chaos

New York, May 24.

Newsom Rockefeller, chairman of President Truman's International Development Board, warned today that renewed dollar shortage in Europe and economic chaos in under-developed areas may occur after the current emergency, unless a co-ordinated world development programme is put into motion now.

Mr Rockefeller, addressing extemporaneously a luncheon in connection with the World Trade Week, said that if the danger is to be avoided, steps must be taken to keep world production on a proportionate level with the planned expansion in the United States. Otherwise, he warned, the world economy would be more unbalanced than ever after the termination of emergency.

Mr Rockefeller recalled that Mr Aneurin Bevan, in his resignation speech to the House of Commons, said that the 20 per cent production expansion planned by the United States in the next two years will be greater than Britain's entire production for civilian and military needs and will require greater and greater amounts of scarce raw materials.

"If the emergency is at an end what will the 20 per cent increased production be used for? We can't close plants and dismiss workers. The answer is necessarily in foreign trade."

In order to have these foreign markets, he added, the United States must start now to strengthen the economy of the world's free countries.—United Press.

Peronistas Tongue-Tied

Buenos Aires, May 24.
President Peron's Press Office today declined to make any official statement on a Rio de Janeiro newspaper report that the President had given orders for the arrest of Professor Ronald Richter, the Austrian-born atom expert.

An official, who did not wish to be named, described the report as "malicious" and said that it did not warrant a reply.

The Rio newspaper report had said that President Peron ordered the Professor's arrest after Army experts had denounced him as a "fake".—Reuter.

"Certain People Intriguing To Negotiate With Britain" CABINET CLASH IN PERSIA OVER BRITISH OFFER

Parachute Brigade Likely To Be Flown To Middle East

London, May 24.

The British government will announce soon, probably within 24 hours, the departure of the 16th Independent Parachute Brigade Group from England for somewhere in the Middle East.

The Brigade has been alerted for more than one week because of the Iranian crisis, and started a 72-hour "embarkation leave" on Wednesday.

Chinese Soccerites In Law Suit

The China National Amateur Athletic Federation, Hongkong branch, were defendants in an action brought before Mr Justice Scholes at the Supreme Court this morning.

Plaintiffs were the Entertainment Enterprises Ltd, of 64, Lloyd's Road, Singapore, and they claimed \$5,071 being balance of money due and payable by the defendants football team which played at Singapore for the "Ho Ho Biscuit Trophy".

Mr A.K.W. Lui of Lo and Lo, appeared for the Federation while Mr Peter Mo, of Wilkinson and Grist, represented the plaintiffs.

The action was adjourned for one week.

Big Four Go Through Ritual

Paris, May 24.

The deputies of the Big Four Foreign Ministers had another short meeting today. As at yesterday's meeting, no one had anything to say and the deputies parted, for the 60th time, after a formal five-minute exchange.

Yesterday's meeting lasted only half a minute. They are meeting again tomorrow.

The persistent deadlock over the North Atlantic Treaty does not yet foreshadow the possibility of a breakdown in the discussions on a Foreign Ministers' agenda, observers here believe.

These observers say that both sides are intent on a meeting of the Ministers. The question is whether the issue of the North Atlantic Treaty can be solved. The Western Powers have made it clear that they will not discuss the North Atlantic Treaty in any form.—Reuter.

Not Too Sure Which Is Danger Spot

Washington, May 24.

General Omar Bradley, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said today that he was "not too sure Russia is going to start something in Iran before they start it somewhere else."

General Bradley's remarks (in the Senate inquiry) were prompted by a question from Senator Alexander Wiley (Republican) who said:

"Yesterday you did not seem to feel very sure whether or not the Iranian situation was actually more critical than, let us say, the possibility of a satellite invasion of Yugoslavia."

"The British seem to regard the Iranian situation as infinitely more important," continued Senator Wiley. "According to reports, they may be ready to use parachute troops in order to prevent the oil-fields from falling into unfriendly hands. I wonder, therefore, how you would square your comments, which seem to understate the case as against the reports of Great Britain, which seem to point at tremendous dangers there involved."

General Bradley: "There have been many places in which there has been threatened aggression of threatened trouble

There was no indication that Britain intends to use troops in Iran at this time.

The decision to move the parachute brigade out of Britain and into the Middle East came amid these developments:

1. Britain has asked France, India, Pakistan, Iraq and Turkey to help negotiate an Anglo-Iranian settlement of the oil dispute because they have a big-scale "interest" in a negotiated settlement.

2. Emergency preparations have been made for the evacuation of British families from Iran by the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company and British Overseas Airways Corporation in case of trouble.

3. Officials are extremely worried that the present government of Premier Mohammed Mossadeq may collapse and touch off rioting and chaos.

BRITISH OFFER

Britain has definitely offered to accept Persia's desire for oil nationalisation as a basis for the negotiations which she still hopes will be opened with Persia, it was understood in usually well-informed quarters.

The offer was made verbally by the British Ambassador, Sir Francis Shepherd, when he handed over the latest British note to Persia in Teheran last weekend.

Usually reliable sources in Teheran told Reuter that serious consideration was being given to the British offer to send a mission to discuss the proposed nationalisation of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company.

This was apparently delaying the Persian reply to the British note of last weekend. The Persian Prime Minister, Dr Mohammed Mossadeq, is believed to be resolutely against any such mission proposal but Hussein Malik, the Secretary of the Oil Nationalisation Board and his right-hand man, is believed to approve the idea.

CABINET CRISIS?

Talks persisted in Teheran today of the Prime Minister losing ground and the possibility of a Cabinet crisis in a few days was being seriously discussed in influential circles.

The newspaper Atrach, which supported Dr Mossadeq, stated today: "Certain people are intriguing to re-start negotiations with the British, but we cannot turn back."

The Shah is following developments closely and observes though that he might yet play a prominent part in a settlement of the dispute.

The Government's six-day "Help or Go" ultimatum went to the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company in a letter signed by Dr Mohammed Ali Vazirani, the Finance Minister.

It was addressed to Mr Richard Seddon, described as "the representative of the former Anglo-Iranian oil company." It referred to the Minister's letter of May 20, inviting the company to appoint representatives immediately for implementing the nationalisation law, and added: "As up to now you have not introduced your representatives in order to arrange for the execution of the law for the nationalisation of oil, I have to state that I am available every day in the Finance Ministry to see your representatives."

"NO ALTERNATIVE"

"Should you fail to nominate and send your representatives within one week, that is by May 30, the Government will have no alternative—but to act according to its legal duties, as prescribed in the laws of March 15 and 20 and April 30, 1951."

It was on the basis of these three laws that the oil industry was nationalised, and according to Dr Vazirani, the Persian Government is bound to undertake, explore, exploit, refine and profit from its oil resources.

So far the company has not replied to Dr Vazirani's letter of May 20, which also asserted that the nationalisation of the (Continued on Page 10 Col. 4)

Closer Relations Urgent

London, May 24.
Mr Anthony Eden called tonight for an urgent revival of "intimate and friendly" relations with the United States as an added insurance against aggressive Russian aims. In a speech, Mr Eden also predicted that the "appalling losses" suffered by Red China would awaken the Chinese to the burden with which Russia had saddled them.—United Press.

LORD HALL RESIGNS ADMIRALTY

London, May 24.
Viscount Hall, First Lord of the Admiralty, has resigned and will be replaced by Lord Pakenham, at present Minister of Civil Aviation, it was officially announced here tonight.

Viscount Hall, who is 69, told the Prime Minister in a letter that he was resigning to make way for a younger person.

He had no disagreement with the Government's policy.

Lord Hall has not been in good health for several months.

The Prime Minister, Mr Clement Attlee, in accepting the resignation, described Viscount Hall as "the most loyal and unselfish of colleagues."

Viscount Hall had been First Lord of the Admiralty since October, 1946.

Political correspondents tonight did not anticipate any considerable readjustments in the Government as a result of Viscount Hall's retirement.—Reuter.

OIL TANKER EXPLOSION

Taranto, May 24.

Four Italian workmen were killed and nine injured by an explosion here today in the 6,300-ton Panamanian tanker "Springwater."

The Springwater was moored in harbour after being refitted locally. The casualties belonged to a shore party who were working in one of the vessel's tanks.

An enquiry has been opened.—Reuter.

COMMENT OF THE DAY

A Plan To Help Humanity

THE United Nations economists who have devised a plan to produce enormous capital investment in under-developed countries are not utopians. What they demonstrated was that a vast proportion of the world's population are greatly in need of economic aid and could be greatly helped if conditions were favourable. In a 108-page document these eminent scholars take account of the difficulties as well as the opportunities. The great obstacle is that there is no sure peace in the world and that consequently the free countries must spend on armament many billions of dollars that could otherwise be released for constructive foreign investment. This pressure for expenditures for defence is caused by the aggressive activities of a nation which represents itself as the friend of the common man. The U. N. experts did not suggest that the equivalent of US\$19,000,000,000 a year be poured out without question by the United Nations or by Governments or by private investors. What is actually needed seems to be about US\$10,000,000,000 a year of capital imports into the underdeveloped countries, of which about 80 per cent should go to countries of South Central Asia and the Far East. The total sum amounts to somewhat less than 3 per cent of the annual incomes of the nations of Western Europe, Australasia, the United States and Canada. Of course the United States through one agency or another would be the largest investor. The economists face up to some of the inherent difficulties of such investments. No country can get ahead economically unless its people are willing to make the necessary sacrifices—which is not always the case. As the report says: "Ancient philosophies have to be scrapped; old social institutions have to disintegrate; bonds of caste, creed and race have to be burst;

and large numbers of persons who cannot keep up with progress have to have their expectations of a comfortable life frustrated." The economists dared to suggest that rapid progress in some countries cannot take place "until a social revolution has effected a shift in the distribution of income and power." We take it they mean a peaceful revolution such as generally takes place when there is a great technological advance. They may also believe—though they do not explicitly say so—that the fake reforms of communism will have to be counteracted by real reforms encouraged by the democracies. The task will not be too easy. For one thing, as the report says, "the technology of developed countries cannot simply be transferred." The new methods of production must be adapted to the customs and temperament of the people who are to use them. On one point the economists are refreshingly optimistic. They believe that under favourable circumstances production can keep ahead of population. They do not suggest that we allow people to die of unnecessary diseases because there is danger that they will be undernourished if they remain alive. It will be a long time before any programme like this can get into stride, assuming that it is accepted by the Economic and Social Council and implemented, as the economists suggest, by such agencies as the Export-Import Bank of the United States and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. But the obstacles are political and psychological, not material. If we could have assured peace, or even an indefinitely prolonged truce, the principles laid down in this report might be used to bring about an enormous spread of well-being and of freedom in areas contiguous to this part of the world.

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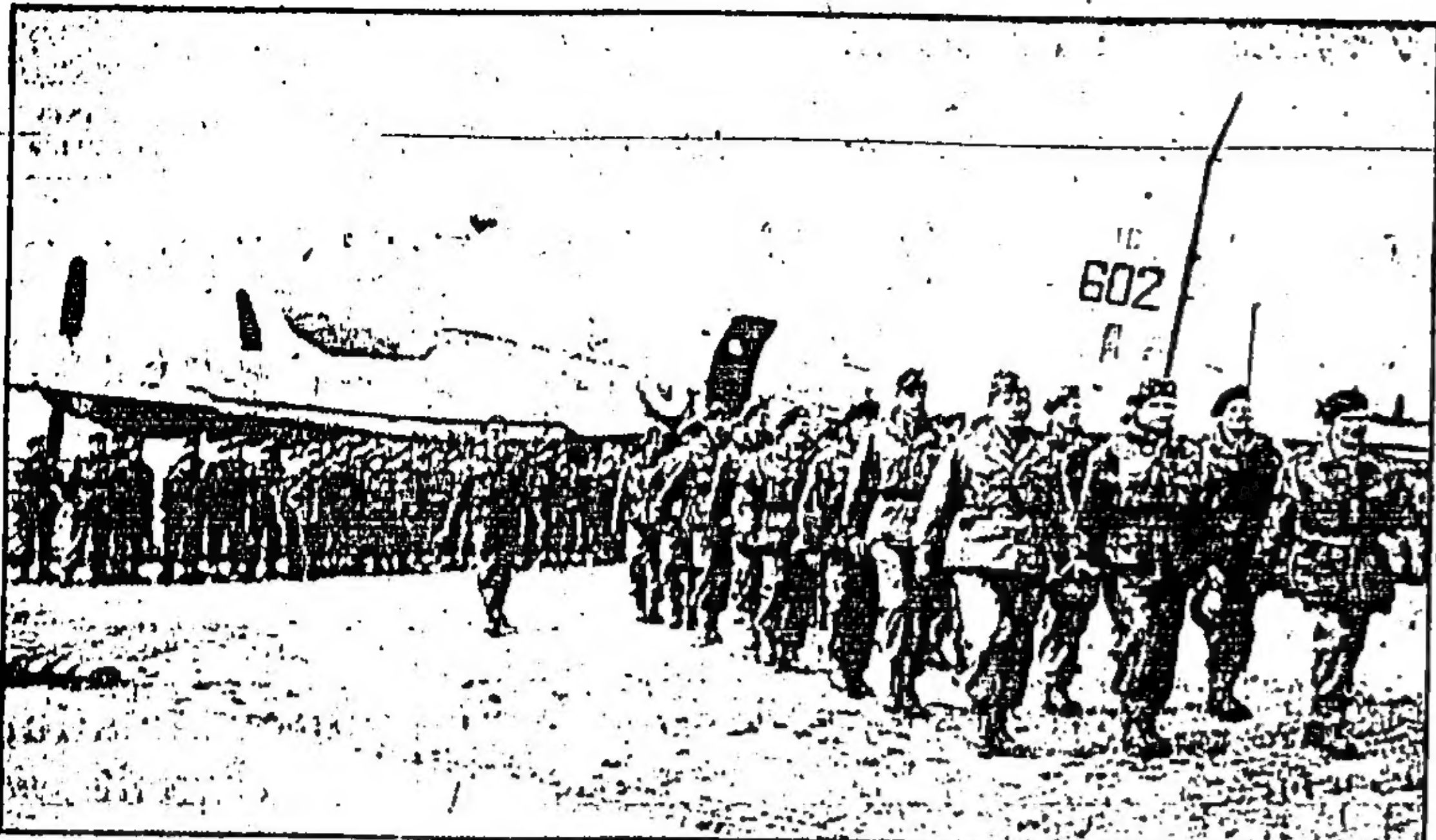
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SKYMEN MAY GO TO MIDDLE EAST



Great Britain may move the 16th Parachute Brigade to "somewhere in the Middle East" within a few days. Here some of the men are seen at Abingdon, Berkshire, where they have been concentrated.—AP Photo.

Indonesian Ban On Strategic Materials To Red China

The Indonesian Government announced today that Indonesia "will respect the United Nations recommendation placing an embargo upon the export of strategic materials to the Chinese People's Republic".

The Government, in a statement, declared, however, that the United Nations resolution had left member nations free to determine what were strategic materials.

As much as Indonesia had not exported any important strategic materials to China till now, the Indonesian Government could easily respect the United Nations recommendation in future; also, the Government statement added.

It said that the decision to abide by the United Nations recommendation was in line with the "active and independent foreign policy of Indonesia for world peace".

Indonesia's decision is seen by political observers here as the result of consultations with the United States, Dr. Ali Sastroamidjojo, who has recently arrived in Jakarta.

It is stated that Dr. Sastroamidjojo had reported, at length to the Indonesian Cabinet on the need for retaining the goodwill of the United States in the interest of the future development of the country.

Indonesian official sources pointed out that even at the home rubber conference Indonesia had taken the stand "rubber for capital goods and

machinery for the development of our devastated country". These circles added that Indonesia had had very little direct trade with China, firstly, owing to the lack of long distance shipping and, secondly, because of China's incapacity to supply capital goods.

Most of Indonesia's products, including strategic rubber, even in the recent past, has been shipped out by Singapore purchasers.—Reuter.

Treason Trial In Prague

Prague, May 24. A dozen Czechoslovaks have been arraigned before the State Court in Gittwaldov, Moravia, on charges of treason and murder, it was announced today.

Their trial began on Monday. According to press reports today, the defendants were charged with anti-State terrorist activities, including armed attacks on "persons devoted to building up Socialism".—Reuter.

U.S. JOINT CHIEFS WORRIED OVER MACARTHUR CONDUCT OF WAR

Disclosure By Gen. Bradley At The Senate Inquiry

Washington, May 24.

General Omar Bradley testified today that during the November crisis in Korea the Joint Chiefs of Staff ordered General MacArthur to withdraw his Tenth Corps from exposed positions and save his command.

Under heavy fire of questions from Senator William Fulbright, General Bradley reluctantly told the Senators investigating General MacArthur's ouster that the Joint Chiefs sent this "directive" on Nov. 30 during very critical fighting against the Chinese Communists.

The day before, the Joint Chiefs had told General MacArthur they were worried about the exposed position of his command in view of the snowballing Communist attack.

The King Taking Two Doctors

London, May 24.

Two doctors who attended him during his illness in 1949 are to accompany the King on his Australasian tour next year, it is announced from Buckingham Palace.

They are 48-year-old Sir Horace Evans, Physician to the King since 1949, and to Queen Mary since 1946, and 55-year-old Sir James Paterson Ross, Professor of Surgery at the University of London.

Sir Horace specialises in kidney and arterial diseases. He is physician to London Hospital and the Royal Masonic Hospital. Sir James was one of the two doctors who operated on the King in 1949.

The King will also be attended by Major Michael Adame, as acting private secretary, by Major Edward Ford, as assistant private secretary, and by Group Captain Peter Townsend and Captain Viscount Althorp, as equerries.

IN MEAT SHIP

The King and Queen and their entourage will make the outward and return voyages in the S.S. Saville. Line's 15,000-ton refrigerated meat ship Gothic. They will occupy all 70 passenger cabins.

The Gothic's holds will be filled with cargo on both voyages.

Princess Margaret will be attended by 23-year-old Miss Jennifer Bevan, who accompanied her to Malta and Italy, and who has been her close friend since childhood.

Opposition Leader Overruled

Capetown, May 24. The President of the South African Senate ruled today that the House was competent to deal with the Government's coloured voting Bill at a separate meeting.

The Opposition leader, Senator G. Heaton Nicholls, had challenged the competency of the Senate to do this.

He maintained that under the South Africa Act a two-thirds majority of a joint session of both Houses of Parliament was required. The Bill removes coloured voters in the Cape Province from the common voters roll and places them on a separate roll.

The Senate President, Mr. C.A. Van Niekerk, said that the entrenched clauses of the South Africa Act were no longer of full force and effect in the sense that they precluded the Senate from considering the Bill.

The Bill has already passed through the House of Assembly where the Speaker ruled that Parliament was sovereign and could deal with the Bill in the ordinary way.—Reuter.

It was the first disclosure since the hearings opened on May 3 that the Joint Chiefs in Washington ever took an active role in directing the fighting or that they were seriously worried about General MacArthur's conduct of the operations.

General Bradley said he was an old friend of General MacArthur and regretted being forced to testify along this line. He repeatedly warned against trying a "second guess" at a theatre commander from Washington.

General Bradley said United States diplomatic commitments, though perfectly proper, are greater than United States military power to carry them out.

He said: "It may be that right at this minute we do have many diplomatic commitments that we can carry out militarily."

But he added: "It is perfectly proper to make a commitment like the North Atlantic defence pact and try to build it up."

He conceded that the 12 pact nations "do not have the capability right now" of stopping aggression by Russia, "but that does not mean we shouldn't go on and have them in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and try to encourage them to build up their security force, because that is the way you may be built up to that commitment."

NO BARGAINING

General Bradley also told the Senate committee:—

(1) He and the military staff chiefs would oppose the entry of Red China into the United Nations as bargaining point in any Korean peace negotiations.

(2) In the hands of a hostile power, Korea would be an additional threat against Japan, but Korea is not part of our strategic long-range defence.

The United States was fighting there now to stop aggression and avoid appeasement.

(3) General Matthew Ridgway, General MacArthur's successor in Tokyo, and Lieutenant-General James Van Fleet, commander of the Eighth Army, recently recommended, as General MacArthur had in January, against arming additional South Korean units.

The deposed commander said last month that political decisions blocked the arming of more South Koreans. General Bradley regarded this statement as unfair.

(4) General Bradley's personal relations with General MacArthur, whose recall he opposed, had always been and, he hoped, they always would be, very cordial.

"MISJUDGMENT"

Senator Fulbright insisted that General MacArthur had shown complete misjudgment of the Chinese Reds' ability to exploit opportunities offered by the gap between the American 10th Corps and 8th Army.

He said MacArthur exhibited this misjudgment when he reported to Washington that terrain difficulties would make it extremely difficult for the Reds to profit by the position of his forces.

General Bradley told Senator Fulbright: "As it turned out, the Communists were able to outflank the 8th Army, and the

10th Corps was not able to have any effect on the supply lines of the enemy, attacking the 8th Army. That is the way it turned out."

On his final day of testimony, General Bradley also said that from a military point of view he would like to see the forces of Turkey, Greece and Spain included in the European defence plans.

Senator Harry Cain (Republican) had asked him whether it would not "largely minimise the fear which is so prevalent among us and among free men, if these forces were part of our common defence." He also asked whether any progress was being made in that direction.

General Bradley: "I only know what we can recommend from a military point of view. Negotiations for the entry of those countries is carried on, of course, by the State Department. That is at the present time I would not know."

1941 ATTACK

Senator Fulbright asked General Bradley if MacArthur's slowness in responding to Staff directives might have been responsible for the success of the 1941 Japanese attack on the Philippines. General Bradley suggested that Mr. Fulbright ask MacArthur or General George Marshall, then Army Chief of Staff, about that.

In the afternoon session the committee refused to bypass testimony by the Joint Chiefs of Staff and instead call the Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, for immediate questioning on a broad field of U.S. foreign policy. It rejected a proposal by 14 to 11.

Senator Bourke Hickenlooper said that the inquiry into MacArthur's dismissal involved fundamental questions that could be answered only by Mr. Acheson or President Truman. He did not, however, suggest calling Mr. Truman.

The Senators are to hear General Lawton Collins, Army Chief of Staff, on Friday.—United Press.

Detention Of Zealots Queried

Jerusalem, May 24. The Israeli Cabinet today appointed a three-man Ministerial Commission of Enquiry to examine all documentary material relating to the detention of members of the "Zealots' Brotherhood."

By 137 to 101 the House defeated the Crawford amendment that a loan should be repaid within 10 years.

THE REQUIREMENTS

By 135 votes to 103 the House defeated the Cox substitute bill calling for repayment within six years and providing that monazite, beryl, raw jute and cyanite should be included in materials given in part repayment.

The bill passed by the House today now goes to a Senate-House conference.

The bill's measures require that the food be purchased in the United States and that the Economic Co-Operation Administration, in negotiating the loan, try to arrange for India to provide the United States with materials scarce in this country.

The E.C.A. would have a free hand in arranging credit terms.—Reuter.

How Truman Wants Aid Appropriations Spent

Washington, May 24. President Truman broke down his request to Congress for a vast new aid programme to friendly nations in this way (figures in millions of dollars):

	Economic	Military
Europe	1,050	5,240
Middle East & North Africa	125	415
Asia	375	555
Latin America	22	40
Administrative Expenses	78	—
Totals	2,250	6,250

The President gave no breakdown on the specific sum for arms shipments to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalist forces on Formosa. He said Formosa would share \$555,000,000 with Indo-China and the Philippines.—Reuter.

BILL TO HELP INDIA PASSED IN WASHINGTON

Washington, May 24.

The United States House of Representatives voted today by 293 to 94 to lend India \$190,000,000 to buy grain and other foodstuffs. The money will buy 2,000,000 tons of food grains.

The House refused to make it a condition of the loan that India be willing to repay in specified strategic materials needed by the United States.

Earlier members of the United States Congressional Atomic Energy Committee had warned that attempts to compel India to trade monazite supplies for American wheat might lead to reduced shipments from India of other vital strategic materials to the United States.

The warnings were given in the House as members prepared to vote on amendments to the bill.

Mr. Eugene Cox (Democrat, Georgia) yesterday submitted a substitute bill calling for repayment of the loan within six years. The substitute also provided that monazite, an atomic energy material mined in Indian exports since 1946, as well as beryl, raw jute and cyanite, should be included in the materials given in part repayment.

Three members of the Atomic Energy Committee, two Democrats and one Republican, rose to oppose the Cox substitute.

Mr. Sterling Cole (Democrat, New York) said that if the Cox substitute were adopted the supplies of strategic materials from India would likely be reduced.

GOOD RECORD

He was joined by Mr. Henry Jackson (Democrat, Washington) who added that India's record in supplying strategic materials such as manganese and mica was a good one, and that the importance of monazite had been over-played in the debate.

The third member of the Atomic Energy Committee, Mr. Carl Hinchey (Republican, California), said that negotiations would soon begin between the United States and India in the hope that supplies of monazite could be obtained. If the House put the monazite provision in the aid bill "then you have thrown the hopes of the negotiations out of the window."

Mr. Fred Crawford (Republican, Michigan) proposed that the six-year repayment term in the Cox substitute should be extended to 10 years, that manganese and burlap should be included among the materials sought from India.

By 137 to 101 the House defeated the Crawford amendment that a loan should be repaid within 10 years.

THE REQUIREMENTS

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The bill's measures require that the food be purchased in the United States and that the Economic Co-Operation Administration, in negotiating the loan, try to arrange for India to provide the United States with materials scarce in this country.

The E.C.A. would have a free hand in arranging credit terms.—Reuter.

Pondering The Next Red Move

(From Selkirk Pantan)

Tokyo, May 25.

British and United Nations troops this morning chased dazed Chinese "Communist hordes" across the 38th Parallel—and are now still standing up into North Korea.

All along the line the Chinese were pulling out northwards as hard as they could go.

But back in Tokyo the United Nations chiefs, puzzled by the Red Chinese withdrawal, studied top secret maps. And they knew they had won the second phase of the Red Spring offensive.

But they wondered what the Chinese troops still massed north of the 38th Parallel were going to do next.

They knew, too, that they had not won their victory by any brilliant strategy but by three factors.

(1). The overwhelming fire of the ground troops which had built a "Sieged Line" across Korea's waist, blasting anybody who attacked it.

(2). Complete air mastery—so far.

(3). Complete naval supremacy, with all its mobility, around the coasts of the battlefield, and its fire power.—London Express Service.

Amphibious Mining Venture

New Orleans, May 24.

An amphibious mining plant mounted on a huge steel barge will soon go into service near here to help increase the United States sulphur output.

The plant will be used to find sulphur deposits and also to mine them in marsh areas that are ordinarily hard to reach. The plant will be able to operate under the most difficult weather conditions and move easily from place to place in search of new deposits.

The mining of sulphur is a complex procedure. Water is heated to a very high temperature and forced into the earth through pipes. The water melts the sulphur which is then pumped to the surface in the molten state.

According to the New York Herald Tribune, the floating plant will have power facilities large enough to furnish 2,000,000 gallons (7,600,000 litres) of hot water a day for melting the sulphur.

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ANTI-GUERILLA CAMPAIGN IN

MALAYA REAL EMPIRE EFFORT Commonwealth Has 150,000 Men In Jungle Fighting

British Attitude On NATO

London, May 24. Britain is considering the admission of Greece and Turkey to membership of the North Atlantic Treaty with utmost sympathy, a spokesman of Foreign Office stated today.

The British Government did not disagree in principle to the admission of the two countries, he said, but she had to satisfy herself that any decision taken was in co-ordination with general considerations of Middle Eastern defence.

PROTEST MADE BY BURMESE

Gun-Running From Thailand Alleged

Rangoon, May 24. Burma has protested to Thailand against alleged arms smuggling across the border to rebels here, according to usually reliable sources.

In diplomatic notes she has asked for more effective border checks to stop the sending of arms to Communist and Karen insurgents, the source said.

Political observers believe that the recent revival of violent activity by the insurgents is due to the arrival of fresh supplies of smuggled arms.

Gun-runners are believed to be using land and air routes. Unidentified planes have recently been reported flying over rebel-held territory near Tounghoo on arms-dropping missions.

The Burmese Army authorities claim to have captured arms of the latest type normally obtainable in Burma, which are believed to have been paid for with rubber and wolfram, which are abundant in the rebel areas of the Tannierin Basin, on the Thai border.

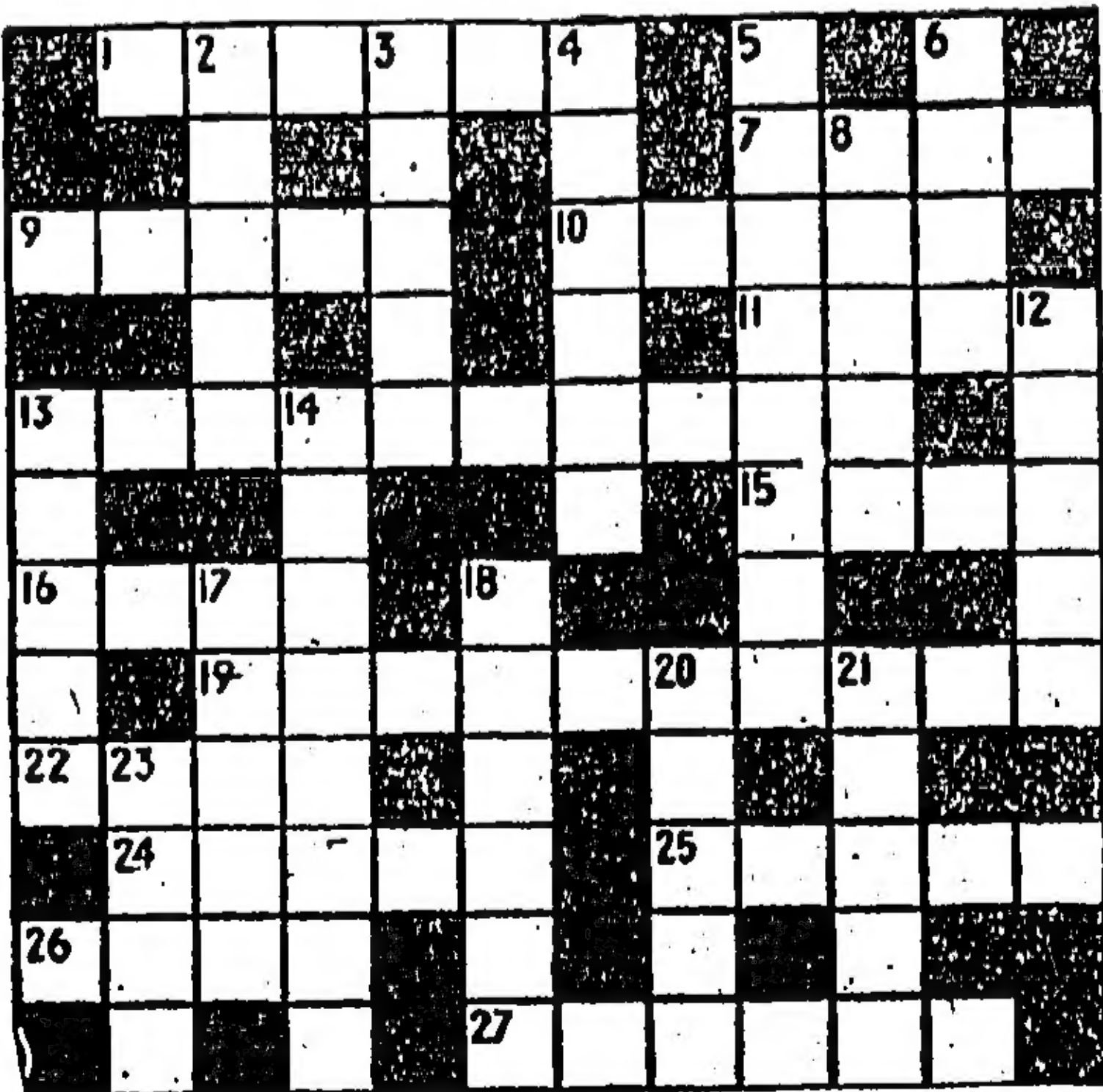
Observers say that the Communists are trying to unify all insurgent groups for joint resistance to the Government. They are reported to have won the Karens over at a meeting, fortnight ago in the Yoma Mountains.

The latest Army statements say that the Communists and the Karens have made joint attacks on towns and villages recently. Smuggled arms are also reported to be reaching the 5,000 Chinese Nationalist troops marauding on Burma's eastern border.—Reuter.

Princess Elizabeth Criticised

Edinburgh, May 24. The Scottish branch of the Lord's Day Observance Society today described as "regrettable" the visit of Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh to a Sunday polo match during their visit to Rome.—Reuter.

A British Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS
1 Feast (6).
7 Tale of heroism (4).
9 Incorrect (5).
10 Musical note (5).
11 Tavern (4).
12 Excessive (10).
13 Border (4).
16 Break (4).
19 Competitor (10).
22 Cupid (4).
23 Got up (6).
25 Elevate (6).
26 Measure (4).
27 Saturated (6).

DOWN
2 Introduction (5).
3 Inclined (5).
4 Modest (6).
5 Confront (6).
6 Portray (6).
8 Moped (5).
12 Arena (5).
13 Outcome (5).
14 Converse (6).
17 Seed (5).
18 Scatters (6).
20 Fragment (5).
21 Spry (5).
23 Pour (4).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD—Across: 1 Ensign, 4 Scrap, 7 Famous, 8 Snooty, 10 Gold, 12 Accused, 15 Aerie, 16 Else, 17 Eats, 19 Snare, 20 Stoop, 21 Sect, 23 Petty, 24 Notion, 25 Study, 26 Bogged, Down: 1 Barges, 2 Stimulate, 3 Gilt, 5 Conquer, 8 Atmos, 9 Scene, 11 Deserted, 12 Aisle, 13 Sleep, 14 Described, 15 Aisle, 22 Pym.

Singapore, May 24. Fighting men from Southern Rhodesia have now joined the Malays, English, Gurkhas, Scots, Chinese, Sikhs, Irish, Ibans, New Zealanders and Australians gathered in Malaya to combat Communist terrorism.

They have become part of a British Commonwealth ground and air force of nearly 150,000, specially-trained and equipped for hunting down elusive guerrillas in the world's worst jungle.

They range from Royal Marine Commando officers in a mess near Ipoh, who have a pinch of Royal Cavalry snuff from an ancient horn after dinner, to Australian "Diggers" who would rather have a beer.

The thin trackers from Sarawak have head-hunting associations while the fierce little Gurkhas would rather eat than fight. Malays, renowned for their fecklessness, are shaping up well in the jungle companies.

Malayan police comprise the bulk of the security forces. Their strength of more than 100,000 is being augmented with conscripted Malay, Chinese and Indian civilians.

In the Army, element of the force a Commonwealth spirit is growing fast. There was a Suffolk Regiment platoon in Selangor recently which sported kangaroo flashes on their jungle hats and called themselves the "Kangaroo Killers". These youngsters, mostly National Servicemen from England, had for a platoon commander, Captain John Evans, from Rockingham, who is on attachment in Malaya from the Australian Army.

In command of the Suffolks is another Australian, Lieutenant-Colonel Phillip Morcombe, from Manly, Sydney, who is a regular in the British Army. His second-in-command is Major "Toby" William A. Heal, from Simonstown, South Africa. Major Jack Daisey, of Winnipeg, Canada, is also with the Suffolks.

THE SCOUTS

There are 16 Australian Army officers and men serving in Malaya on attachment. One of them killed a guerrilla in Johore the other day while three others have been in the jungle away from civilisation for the last three months with a party of Malayan Scouts.

The Scouts were formed under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel "Mad Mike" Calvert, former Chindit leader, with the object of beating the guerrillas at their own game in the deep jungle. They have now been strengthened with the Southern

Rhodesian squadrons. All the Scouts are volunteers. In Malaya the security forces are taught to be at home in the thickets and darkest hinterland and the airmen are trained to pick out pinpoints in the sea of jungle on which to rain down bombs or parachute supplies. It is the toughest training an infantryman can get.

WIN REPUTATION

When the brigade of Royal Marine Commandos came to Malaya a year ago they stormed ashore near Penang from landing craft in full battle order. That was the last regular training that this amphibious brigade has had.

The Marines have had invaluable experience in an infantry role and have won a reputation for their sharp-shooting in the jungle. But they have had to neglect their training in amphibious landings, cliff-climbing, canoeing and so forth.

The ground forces hunt mostly with rifles, automatic weapons and hand grenades. They get a chance to try their hands at light mortars occasionally but never with heavy calibre.

Few of the young soldiers know what it is to call for artillery support although they have been in action for a year or more.

Artillery who have been in Malaya since the Emergency started, have been used as infantry for the first time in the 200-year-old history of the unit. Harassing fire has been ordered on rare occasions but most of the guns are in heavy forest.

Airmen from Australia and New Zealand are supporting the Royal Air Force in day and night air operations against the terrorists and supply-dropping to long-range patrols.—Reuter.

Welfare Scheme For Children

San Francisco, May 24. The United Nations Children's Emergency Fund has approved \$1,400,000 of new allocations for child welfare programmes in Europe and the Middle East.

These include \$40,000 for Bulgaria, \$75,000 for Greece and \$340,000 for Yugoslavia. The Bulgarian allocation is to assist in combating child disease.

In the Middle East \$100,000 was allocated to Israel; \$20,000 to the Lebanon, \$51,000 to Libya, \$23,000 to Syria and \$45,000 to Turkey.

The Turkish allocation was for emergency feeding of Bulgarian refugee children and mothers.

A total of \$100,000 was allocated to provide milk for Palestinian refugee mothers and children.—Reuter.

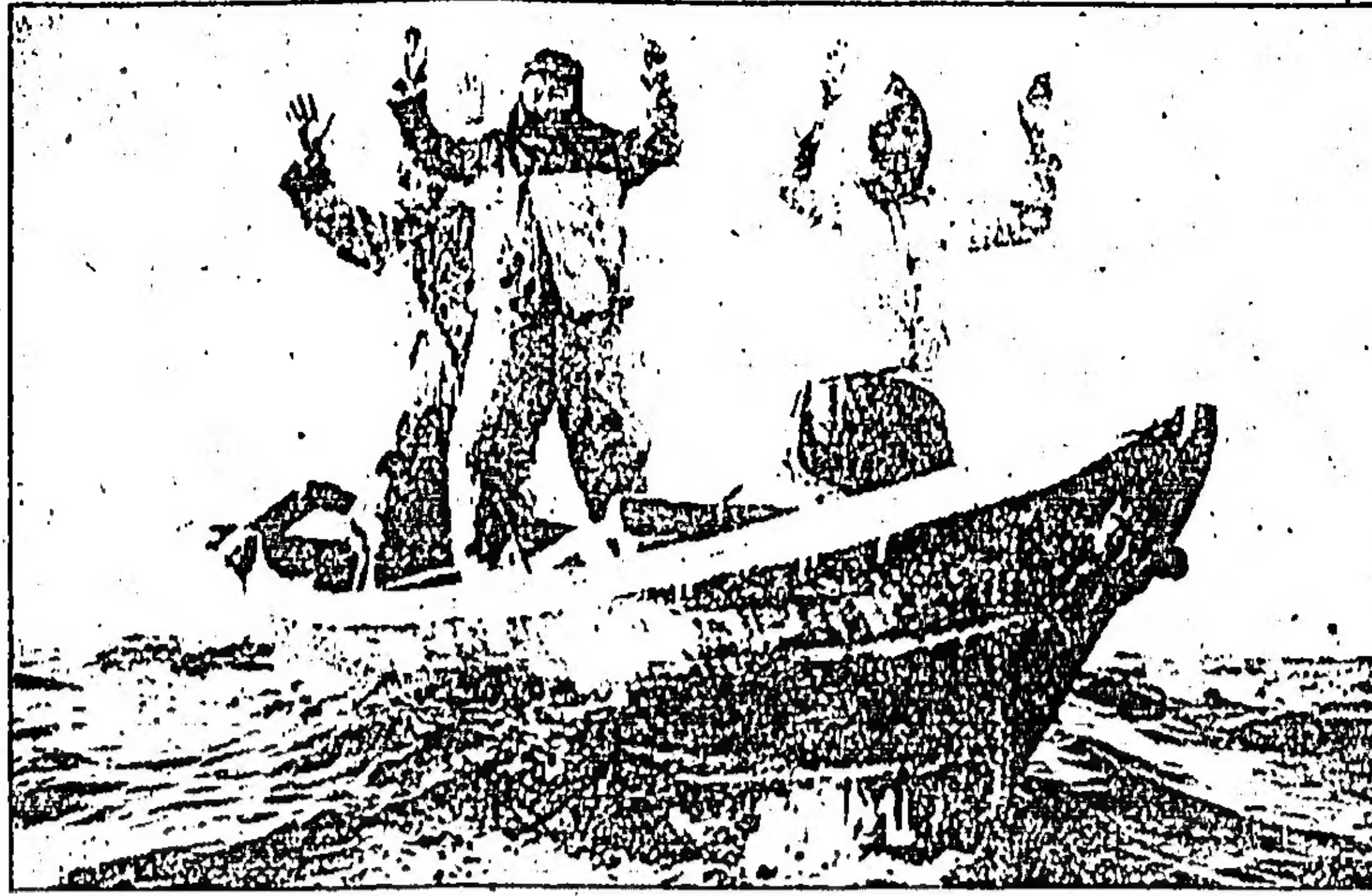
NO OBJECTION IN LONDON

London, May 24. A Foreign Office spokesman said today that the decision of the United States Government for the first time to allocate aid to Arab countries and Palestine had the full support of Britain.

The spokesman said that the decision had been taken in consultation with Britain, which was fully aware of the new development.

The official welcome for President Truman's announcement was thought by observers here to be intended to discourage any possible, wishful speculation suggesting that Britain might recent America's entry into an area which, in the past, has been a British sphere of influence.—Reuter.

FISHERMEN ALL CONCILIATION



The crew of a fishing boat challenged by a UN warship off the North Korean coast presents this conciliatory attitude when a boat from the warship approached their tiny craft.—AP Photo.

New Atom Shells Unlikely To Be Used In Korea

Washington, May 24.

Representative Overton Brooks says that the United States has developed an atomic artillery shell which he thinks ought to be fired at the Chinese Reds in Korea.

Actually, informed sources said today, the United States has proved not one but two experimental shell designs in recent atomic tests and a third and better model is in the works.

Whether any of the models has actually gone into production is another matter, however, and whether they ought to be used in Korea is something else again.

The Atomic Energy Commission and other official sources were not inclined to comment on Mr Brooks' statement, but military officials were by no means certain that Korea would be the best place to test atomic weapons against the enemy in the field.

Whether in the shape of shells or bombs, atomic weapons are agents of mass destruction, and in a more or less open "war of manoeuvre" like the one being fought in Korea, troops seldom are concentrated to the point where they would make ideal atomic targets.

In any case, Korea's mountainous terrain would provide a natural shield against an atomic blast for troops deployed in combat. In such circumstances, the military in the past has said, a multitude of smaller blows would be more effective than a single tremendous one.

TWO MODELS

It was understood that artillery weapons of the sort mentioned by Mr Brooks, who is a member of the House Armed Services Committee, were proved in two stages—first, at the Las Vegas, Nevada, proving ground last winter, then at Eniwetok atoll in the Pacific this Spring.

Other Congressional sources have said two experimental shell models, designed for firing by huge mortars were exploded in diameter, the other 21 inches. Military sources added that an even smaller model was planned.

Mortar development during and since World War II assures that atomic shells can be delivered so accurately as not to endanger friendly troops or civilians.

"Little David", the 36-inch mortar field-tested in the last war, could fire 3,000 pounds of shell more than five miles with high accuracy.

Up to now, the military have thought atomic field weapons would be most useful against troops concentrated on the eve of an offensive or against vital marshalling yards or beachheads.—United Press.

ISRAELIS RESUME HULEH WORK

Tel-Aviv, May 24.

Reports from the Israeli-Syrian frontier indicated that work was resumed today on training the Huleh marauders in the desolate zone in areas excluding Arab-owned lands.

Six tractors and two bulldozers met no difficulty from the Syrian side in carrying on the work.—Reuter.

Dramatic Action By Judge NAZIS' HANGING STAYED

Washington, May 24. Federal Judge Walter Bastian late today stayed the execution of seven Nazi war criminals who were to have been hanged at midnight in a German prison.

Judge Bastian granted the postponement until at least 2 p.m. (GMT), on Tuesday, while he studies legal arguments by Warren Magee, Washington attorney of the seven men.

The State Department immediately notified the High Commissioner, Mr John McCloy, in Germany of the stay.

A spokesman said that word reached him (McCloy) in time but it was not known here whether Mr McCloy was able to notify Landsberg prison, where the Nazis are held, in time to prevent their execution.

Attorney Warren Magee maintained that since last February, when the men first challenged their sentence in United States courts, Germany had regained its former standing in the family of nations. He noted that the occupying powers have agreed on the reconstruction of the German Foreign Office. He said the new German constitution forbids capital punishment and the United States has recognised this constitution. Magee and officials of the State Department will argue the case again on Monday morning in Bastian's court.—United Press.

Reuter adds that relatives of the condemned men arrived early this morning to make what was expected to be their last visit to their husbands. They were there until late this afternoon, apart from an hour at mid-day, when they left the prison for lunch.

All was quiet this evening in the town of Landsberg, where American jeeps with heavy machine-guns patrolled the streets as a security measure against possible demonstrations. Passers-by who loitered near the gates of the prison were told to move on.

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Intermezzo



BRAATHENS

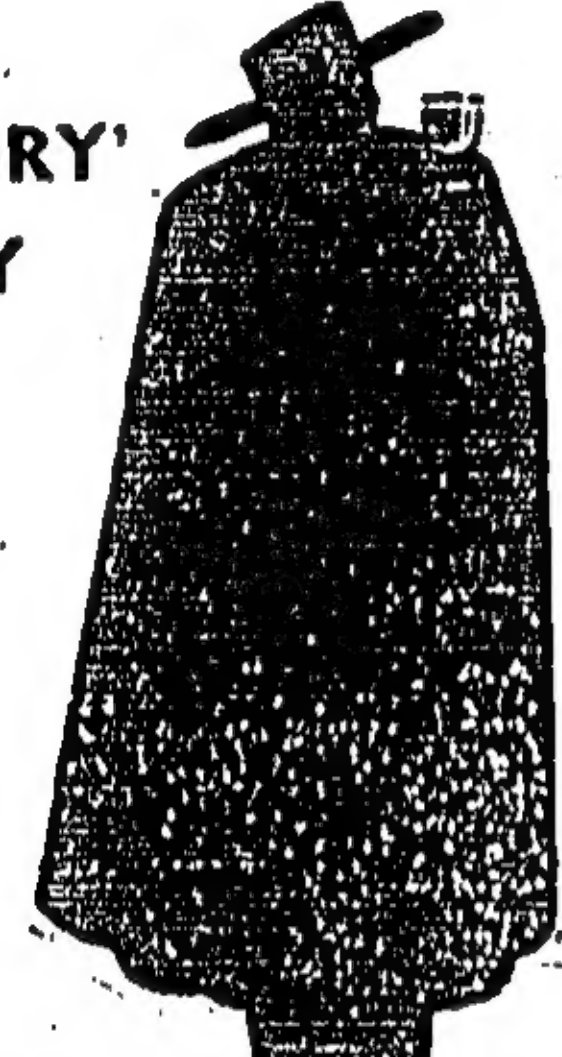
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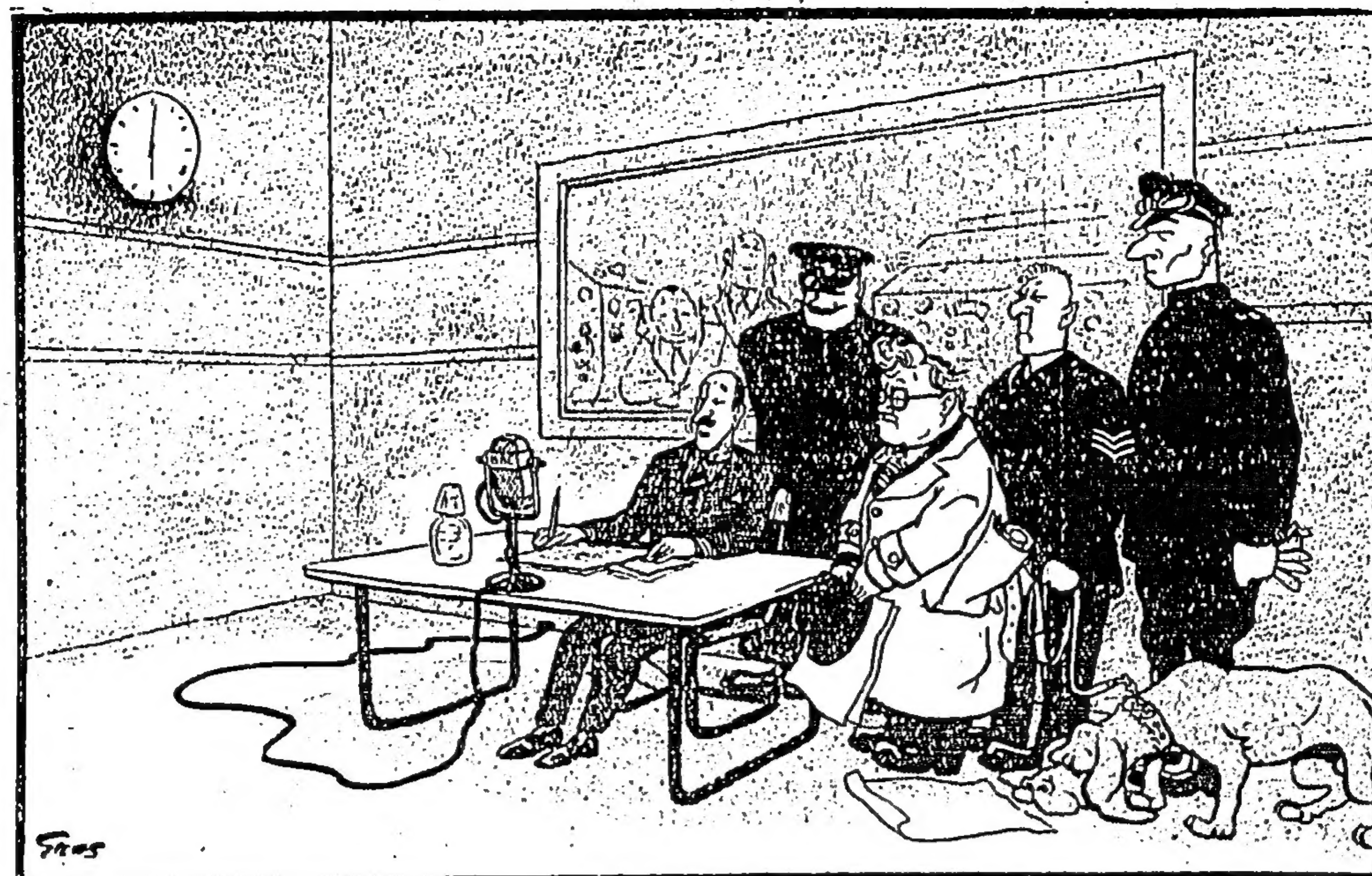
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WEEKLY RETURNS

There were 85 deaths from tuberculosis out of a total of 321 reported to the authorities during the week ending May 5. Other notifiable diseases.

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"Here is a police message—Shortly after the opening of the Festival the Skylon on the South Bank was reported missing. Anyone who can give information..."

London Express Service

This Spinster Knows All About Children



By EVELYN IRONS

EIGHTY-ONE next August, Dr Maria Montessori, pioneer of the "modern" system of education which bears her name, is in London for the ninth international Montessori congress.

Few prophets inspire such veneration as this small, stoutish Italian with her black dress, snowy hair, and burning brown eyes. Men and women devotees kiss her hand, bow low, hang on her every word. She enjoys it all very much.

She speaks hesitant English, better French: is happiest in a voluble spate of Italian.

There are 200 Montessori schools in England (including co-ed Bedales) and countless others in most countries of the world. Yet the average Briton, to whom the name has been household currency for years, has only the faintest notion of what it is all about.

Many think she started the do-as-you-like schools. That makes her very cross: "controlled ac-

tivity," "freedom through discipline," are her favourite slogans.

In practice, it means getting children from the age of two onwards to help themselves. And this must be inculcated without rewards or punishments. Smacking, of course, is banned. Children use special instructive toys, including a frame with hooks and eyes, buttons and bars, which teaches them to dress themselves without help.

The baby's mind

ALL that is elementary stuff to the initiates. For them Dr Montessori has something quite new. Her latest project is an institute in Rome for the study of child education from birth to the age of three.

Briefly, the new line is—strengthen the tie between the mother and the infant. In the modern world the baby is something to be parked away. Let the mother take it around with her wherever she goes. The idea seems to be that this will broaden the baby's mind.

Dr. Montessori pounced on a picture of medical student Mrs Anne Dally, daughter of Mr



MARIA MONTESSORI
No time for knitting

Claud Mullins, the magistrate, carrying her two-month-old son in a sling, Chinese fashion. "That's the way," said she approvingly.

She is firmly convinced ("I know—I don't merely believe") that her way of life for children will solve all the world's problems. International bickerings ("Truman, MacArthur, Churchill and all that") she waves aside with an imperious amethyst-ringed hand. Mussolini closed her schools in Italy because of her pacifist views: Hitler suppressed them in Germany and Austria because of their racial and religious tolerance (the founder is a Roman Catholic herself).

When Italy's entry into the war caught her in Madras she was interned as an enemy alien, was not released until 1945. How did she get the idea of succeeding Pestalozzi and Froebel and becoming one of the three great revolutionaries of nursery education?

Father disapproved

AFTER taking her medical degree at Rome University—she was the first woman ever to do it; her father disapproved, so did the men students—she went to Paris to study mental diseases. She came back to Rome to found her first "Children's House" in the poorest slums there in 1906.

Since the war she has had her home in Amsterdam. But she is often away from it, travelling, always by air.

At home she is no example to the young. She refuses to go to bed until 2.30 a.m.: is up and about five hours later: objects because in the past few months her doctor has insisted on her resting in the afternoons.

Her health is good. She enjoys the rich Dutch cuisine, supplementing it with her favourite Italian macaroni and spaghetti. She was surprised and indignant when she had tooth-

His world costs millions

From R.M. MacColl

MOST of America's top policy planners are agreed that the best way to counter the ideological appeal of Communism is to go all-out for President Truman's Point Four programme.

This aims at a solid build-up with cash and brains of the world's backward areas. But, as with much else in the United States, you first have to "sell it" to Congress. And Congressmen are not likely to go wild with joy over the estimate that has just been made by a UNO committee of five economists.

The five (one of whom is W. A. Lewis, professor of political economy at Manchester University) say it will cost at least 10,000 million dollars (£2,785 million) a year to make Point Four a reality.

FOOTNOTE: Point Four is so called because it was the fourth part of a programme put forward by Mr Truman in 1949 for "democratic fair-deal-

ing with foreign nations. Congress approved it.

THE NEXT world pepper shortage will find the United States Army smiling complacently. Its chemists are working to discover a synthetic pepper—and "with considerable success."

SIX-FOOT Harold Butler stormed into a radio station at Winter Haven, Florida, twisted the engineer's arm, half strangled the announcer, and forced the station off the air for half an hour. He explained that he wanted "to deliver a message to the world." They finally coaxed him into an empty studio and let him deliver the message into a "dead mike."

DURING PROHIBITION they had speakeasies. With a new meat shortage and a black market in the offing, they are beginning to talk about "steak-easies."

HEADING the nation's non-fiction best-seller lists week after week is "Washington Confidential." By two new glib reporters, its main find-

ing, which seems to have startled everyone, is that vice exists in the nation's capital. I would have found it far more startling if they had said it did not.

NEW YORK'S Cardinal Spellman is one of the best mimics in the country. But I promised I wouldn't say whom he imitates best.

A CRICKET TEAM from Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore, Maryland, beat a team from Haverford College, in Pennsylvania, by 64 runs to 20. The Hopkins XI included two Englishmen, an Australian and a player from British Guiana.

AFTER a period in the doldrums, boxing is back in favour. Reason: a slam-bang, slap-up scrap between white Walter Cartier and coloured Gene Halsey the other night, which was watched by 10,000,000 breathless TV fans, Cartier just won.

BUD ABBOTT has turned producer. And whom do you suppose he has signed up to act for him? Yes—Lou Costello.

FECHTELER shows the critics



NEW YORK.
OUT in the Atlantic, in an area bounded by Cape Hatteras, Bermuda and Cape Race, 100 United States naval vessels, 50,000 men and hundreds of aeroplanes are on a three weeks' manoeuvre designed to probe the weak spots in America's defences against Russian submarines.

In supreme command perched atop a glittering pyramid of admirals, is big, bluff Bill Fechteler (pronounced FEK-tel-er, with the accent on the first syllable), now C-in-C of America's Atlantic Fleet and tipped for the top job of the combined naval forces in the North Atlantic in any future war.

The war game is the most realistic yet organised by the United States Navy in every respect save one. There is a most unrealistic but determined effort to keep Russia out of it. Her name is never mentioned. But everybody knows who the "enemy forces" really are.

NERVE CENTRE

MAIN purpose of the exercise is to test the American communications systems across vast areas of ocean.

An operations centre has been set up in the sprawling Navy Yard at Norfolk, Virginia. There in a series of lofty rooms with great wall maps a movement-report centre charts the positions of all ships in the Atlantic Fleet and the Military Sea Transport Service and of the United States and Panamanian-flag shipping.

Another of the principal nerve centres is in a series of rooms high above the roar of Manhattan traffic at the Navy headquarters in Church Street, New York close to the financial district's skyscrapers. There Admiral Oscar Badger, Com-

mander of the Eastern Sea Frontier, is directing the protection of convoys within the coastal waters.

The war game differs from most of its salt water predecessors. It is no "set piece." It is planned to resemble what America's commanders think they might face in the first few weeks of war.

Six to eight submarines—an admittedly small number, but corresponding to the number Hitler sent to this side of the Atlantic in 1942, where they wrought havoc among coastal shipping—are operating under the command of Rear-Admiral S. S. Murray boss of the Atlantic Fleet's submarine arm.

Sensitive to criticisms of the choice of Admiral Fechteler to run naval affairs for the combined Powers in the Atlantic, United States navy men at Norfolk Navy Yard are counting on the exercises to give their chief a chance to show what he can do.

Said one of them: "The critics can say what they like about the Admiral's nationality. But they can't say he is not a sailor. If he were British, they'd be proud of him, and say he was in the true Nelson tradition."

AND NO MUTINY

FIFTY-FIVE-YEAR-OLD Fechteler, huskily built without being unusually tall, has been a full admiral only a little more than a year. But he has had a great deal of experience, at the desk as well as on deck.

A smiling, open-air type with the blue eyes and tanned leather skin of the sailor, he believes the sea to be the greatest career open to a man of the 20th century, and to command a ship one of the few jobs left where a man can really be master.

His father was an admiral. He himself put on uniform as an ensign in 1916, and since then has served in every type of ship except a submarine.

During World War II he fought in numerous engagements in the South Pacific.

Fechteler and his wife, the former Goldie Stevens, of Washington, have two children—Joan, 19, and the admiral's stepson, Rodney Dobson, 20.

He is intensely proud of the United States navy and loves to needle his Royal Navy friends with "Look at the record—it speaks for itself. Not a single mutiny in all our naval history. No other nation on earth, including Britain, can say as much."

Frederick Cook

10 years of JETS... and now what?

by JAMES STUART

THE first ten years of the "Jet Age" have just come to an end.

It was on May 15, 1941, five days after the Luftwaffe's last big scale air raid on London, that test pilot P. E. G. Sayer (killed 18 months later) took a new, highly secret aeroplane up from Cranwell, Lincoln, and revolutionised flying. The aeroplane was the Gloster-Whittle E.28/39, the first successful jet-powered machine.

In 10 years the jet engine, pioneered by Sir Frank Whittle, former RAF cadet, has shrunk the world. With airliners possessing greater speed than our wartime fighters, Britain has a commanding lead in jets; it will soon start paying off so far as commercial flying is concerned.

TWO YEARS AHEAD

NO other country in the world—except Canada—has produced a jet airliner. Our de Havilland Comet has had nearly two years of test flying. Several of them have now been built; orders have been placed from overseas as well as by BOAC.

The jet engine has added about 250 m.p.h. to the speed of the Interceptor-fighter within a few years, and enormously fast bombers have been built.

What will the next 10 years bring? This was the question I put to Mr Wilfred George Carter, who has been designing aeroplanes since the 1914-18 war. He designed the historic aeroplane that was built around the revolutionary Whittle engine.

"The man who can look back on those early 'fabric and wire' aeroplanes used by the old Royal Flying Corps, foresees that the next 10 years will bring faster-than-sound fighters into general use."

MAY LOOK SILLY

BUT not airliners. Aircraft scientists are conservative men. They know that new designs take a long time to develop.

Mr Carter told me: "I cannot see that supersonic airliners would be worth while. Supersonic travel across the Atlantic cannot be done economically, and we cannot go on subsidising the airlines for ever."



WHITTLE...shrank the world

But Mr. Carter is prepared, if necessary, to eat his words in 10 years' time. "Of course," he added, "what one thinks now may look pretty silly in another 10 years."

What speed would our airliners be able to reach. According to Mr. Carter's belief, around 500 m.p.h.

(London Express Service.)



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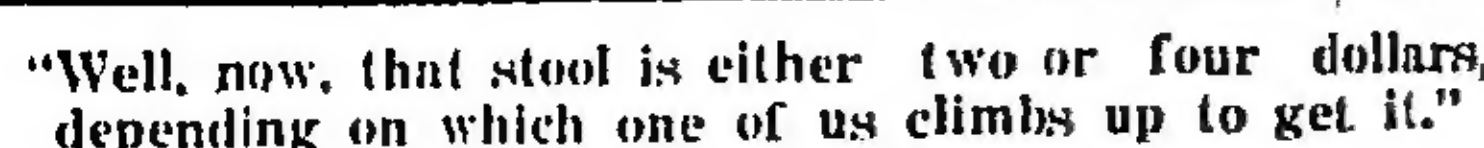
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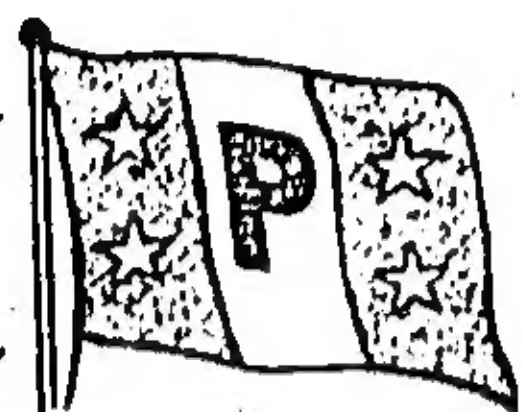


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Impending Car Shortage Forecast In America

Detroit, May 24.

The auto-industry's post-war boom may have come and gone but there are still some industry analysts who foresee an impending car shortage.

Liquidation In Grains

Chicago, May 24.
Chicago grain futures declined under heavy liquidation. Prices closed as follows:
Wheat—price per bushel:
Spot 2.30 1/2
July 2.30 1/2
September 2.30 1/2
December 2.30 1/2
Corn
Spot 1.75 1/2
July 1.75 1/2
September 1.75 1/2
December 1.75 1/2
Rye
Spot 1.85
July 1.85
Oats
Spot 82 1/2
July 83 1/2
New York flour—per 200 lb. sack.
\$12.85.—United Press.

Rolling Stock For Pakistan

Tokyo, May 24.
The Pakistan Purchasing Mission today signed a contract with the Nippon Rolling Stock Company to buy 45 passenger coaches and 25 locomotives, according to the Jiji Press, quoting trade sources.
It said the delivery date and details are not available. The transaction totals more than \$2,700,000, C.I.F.—United Press.

Japanese Bonds

London, May 24.
Japanese bonds (1000) 47
" (40 of 1950) 45
" (40 of 1951) 45
" (40 of 1952) 45
" (40 of 1953) 45
" (40 of 1954) 45
Consols 65 1/2
—United Press.

Copra Price Lower

New York, May 24.
Gollers lowered the selling price for copra \$10 to \$10.90 per short ton. Coconut oil was offered 1/2 cent lower at 14 1/2.—United Press.

These experts expect production cuts more drastic than have generally been forecast. They say the defence programme will enter an entirely new phase with the beginning of the Government's new fiscal year. In other words, they see an acceleration of the arms production programme that will take an increasing amount of raw material from civilian operations.

That, of course, is largely speculative. The car makers will have less material after mid-year. But aside from the shutdowns for model changeovers affecting different companies at various times, no complete suspension of auto assemblies is currently in sight. The size of material inventories in the auto plants and stocks of new cars in dealers' hands will determine to a great extent the industry's July through December programme. A quota production system, fixing the number of vehicles each manufacturer may make, could upset this but such a programme is not at present in sight.

A slightly stronger tone has developed in used car prices, Automobile News reported. The paper said wholesale prices rose last week for the first time in almost three months. It added, however, that it was hard to find very many used car operators willing to be the market is in for a period of continued improvement.—Associated Press.

Seeds And Oils

New York, May 24.
Prices in the seeds and oils market here closed today unchanged with the following exceptions:
Castor Seeds, per long ton, F.O.B.
Brazilian port 2.40 bid.—United Press.

Chilean Copper Up

New York, May 24.
The Chile Copper Company today increased the price for Chilean output 3 cents the equivalent of about 27 1/2 cents a pound for the American consumer.—United Press.

Buying Wave In London

London, May 24.
United Nations sales in Korea prompted wide-spread buying in the London Stock Exchange today.

Advances were centred in Industrials, British Government bonds eased.—Associated Press.

Conference To Examine Ethics Of Advertising

London, May 24.
More and more advertising throughout the world are becoming aware of the social responsibility of their work. This theme will be developed at an international advertising conference to be held in London from July 7 to 13.

The discussion will follow four main headings: advertising's help in promotion of world trade and understanding; advertising's extension of its service to the consumer; advertising's improvement of methods in its education, recruitment and training; and advertising's further development of standards of ethics and practice.

The scene of the only comparable previous international advertising convention was Wembley (London) in 1924, the year of the British Empire Exhibition there. Following that conference, the Advertising Association of Great Britain was formed in 1926. In this, the 25th year of its existence, it is organising a second international conference, coinciding with the Festival of Britain.

Attending the conference will be about 2,500 delegates from more than 35 countries who will also participate in an extensive social programme including organised tours of Britain. Co-operating in these arrangements are the 31 publicity and advertising clubs in Britain which are affiliated to the Advertising Association.

A new departure is the invitation extended by the Advertising Association to young advertising men and women from all over the world to attend the conference and see Britain.

Overseas interest is so great that an allocation scheme has had to be adopted. From North America the number of youth delegates will be about 40; from South America 15; from Western Europe 70; from Asia 10; from Africa 15; and from Australasia 10.

This means that some 150 young people will learn at first-hand what the delegates have to say. As future leaders of advertising they will be better able to co-operate in fulfilling advertising's future role.

The Rubber Markets

London, May 24.
Prices of rubber futures closed here today as follows:
Number 1 rubber, in cents per lb.
May 41 1/2
July 41 1/2
September 41 1/2
October/December 41 1/2
January/February 41 1/2
March/April 41 1/2
May/June 41 1/2
July/August 41 1/2
—United Press.

SINGAPORE MARKET

Singapore, May 24.
Prices of rubber futures closed here today as follows:
Number 1 rubber, per lb.
May 143-143 1/2
June 139-139 1/2
July 137-137 1/2
Number 2 rubber
May 140-141
June 137-138
Number 3 rubber
May 132-133
June 131-132
No. 1 pipe crepe
May 155-156
—United Press.

LONDON TIN MARKET

London, May 24.
The tin market had a dull session with turnover of only 10 tons, none for cash.
Prices closed at the end of the official morning session as follows:
Spot tin, buyers 1,120
Spot tin, sellers 1,130
Business done at 1,125
Three-month tin, buyers 1,105
Three-month tin, sellers 1,110
Business done at 1,105
Settlement 1,130
—United Press.

New York, May 24.
Prices in the metal market here closed today unchanged with the following exceptions:
Tin Grade A (99.80 per cent or higher)
Per lb. New York 130 cents.—United Press.

Great Britain Increasing Production Of Her Oil

Refineries BUT SUPPLY STOPPAGE BY IRAN COULD BE VERY SERIOUS MATTER

The most remarkable feature of the United Kingdom oil consumption figures for 1950, published by the Petroleum Information Bureau, is the extent to which they show how British refinery production is now increasing, says the Financial Times.

Consumption of all kinds of oil rose by 10 per cent last year. But the output of United Kingdom refineries rose from 6.2m. tons in 1949 to 9.3m. tons in 1950—or by 50 per cent.

The long-term plan for oil refining envisages an increase in capacity to 20m. tons by 1952-53, and the current increase is the second substantial dividend from this plan.

The change in the pattern of production here has, of course, changed the pattern of imports as well.

As might be expected imports of crude oil have been increasing sharply, while there has been a relative decline in imports of petroleum products.

In 1948 the United Kingdom imported 1,174m. gallons of crude oil at a cost of £31.1m.; by 1950 the quantity had risen to 2,271m. gallons while the cost had gone up to £74.5m.

On the other hand the quantity of motor spirit rose only from 1,189m. gallons to 1,221m. gallons—though with higher prices the cost rose from £40.8m. to £59.5m. At the same time imports of fuel oil fell sharply.

Between 1948 and 1950 the quantity of fuel oil imported fell by roughly 60 per cent while the cost declined from £35.6m. to £14.9m.

THE PERSIAN PROBLEM
This policy of increasing refining capacity away from the centres of oil production has not been confined to Britain. Though the quantities are small it is significant that in 1950 imports of motor spirit and of gas oil from France and the Netherlands increased by substantial proportions. But in the present troubled state of oil politics it is another question which will naturally suggest itself from these figures. To what extent does Britain depend on Iran for its supplies, and to what extent has the dependence been growing as the result of currency difficulties and other influences?

The greatest growth in crude oil supplies to Britain over the last three years has been from Bahrain, Kuwait and Qatar: these fields supplied 13 per cent of United Kingdom supplies in 1948 and 38 per cent in 1950. But the supplies from Iran have been growing, too. In 1948 just over one-fifth of crude oil imports came from Iran; by 1950 the proportion had risen to over one-quarter.

It is clear that if the trouble in Persia were to boil over, if the Persian Government were to go to the length of stopping crude oil supplies altogether, it would be in the short run a serious matter for Britain.

Production elsewhere could no doubt be expanded; and in present circumstances the dollars could be found to pay for it, if dollars were needed. But since other countries, and notably the United States, would also be seeking to switch their purchases, it could not be an easy matter.

IMPORTANCE OF ABADAN

In spite of the increased refinery capacity in Britain and elsewhere in Europe, a crisis in Persia would be most serious in its effects on world refinery capacity. With world consumption of petroleum increasing, refinery capacity is already the limiting factor.

At present, Britain depends on Iran, which means the refinery at Abadan, for over a third of its kerosene imports, a fifth of its motor-spirit imports and almost a half of its fuel-oil imports.

If, for any reason capacity at Abadan should be neutralised, the extra demand on the total remaining refining capacity which a switch of this magnitude would involve could not be accommodated at short notice.

In the long run the Persian Government cannot afford not to sell its oil. Whatever the passions of the moment, this cardinal economic factor is bound to make itself felt. This is the weakness of the Persian Government's bargaining position. It would be most unwise, however, not to recognise that in the short run Persia's power for mischief is great.

NY Cotton Drops To New Lows

New York, May 24.
Prices today dropped to new lows for the fifth consecutive session. Local professional traders kept playing for a technical rally but became discouraged easily and ran away whenever they met resistance. Chart readers, favouring the downside, admitted that October's drop of near the 38 cent line might be enough for the time being but added that they would rather watch the action before considering reversal of their position.

Buyer interest deteriorated quickly under the impact of continued unfavourable crop news plus gloom in the spot market. The willingness of textile mills to recall surplus stocks, the slowness of drygoods buying and the revived feeling that at the end of the session the supply tightness may not prove as drastic as expected only a short time ago.

The market opened off 3 to 8 points, then dropped quickly to 15 to 24 points. It recovered for one time in mid-afternoon, rallying temporarily on technical covering and the rally in stocks. But prices closed near the bottom to off 15 to 50 points net.

Prices closed as follows:
Spot 40.00
July 38.12-45.15
October 38.12
December 37.60
March (1952) 37.00-37.60
May 37.40
July 37.00
October 35.25 bid
—United Press.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET
Closing rate May 24.
Spot 44.00
July 45.00
October 37.00-37.50
December 37.50-37.60
March (1952) 37.00-37.60
May 37.50
July 37.00
October 35.50 bid
—United Press.

New York Sugar Futures

New York, May 24.
World sugar futures closed today 4 points higher to 2 lower, with sales totalling 150 contracts.

Contract No. 6 closed 1 lower to 2 points higher, with sales totalling 504 contracts.

Contract No. 4 (World)
July 6.00
September 6.25
January (1952) 6.25 nominal
March 6.40
May 6.40
July 6.40
October 6.40
—United Press.

Exchange Rates

Business was done in the local unofficial exchange market this morning at the following rates:
Sterling note (per £1) 15.75
U.S. dollars (per \$1) 0.225
Indonesian guilders (per 100) 3.50
Sumatra (per 100) 27.00
Singapore (Straits) 1.601
FIC plaques (per 100) 13.20
—United Press.

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ARRIVALS
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